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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *22 January 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-10,22-34,42-50,61-66,69-72,75,76 and 79* is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-10,22-34,42-50,61-66,69-72,75,76 and 79* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *18 August 2000* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:

       1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

       3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *3/13/08*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-10, 22-34, 42-50, 61-66, 69-72, 75-76 and 79 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

2.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the ti me any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5.   Claims 1-2, 6, 22-23, 25, 27-28, 30-33, 61-65, 69 and 79 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chow et al. (US 6,470,179) in view of

Joensuu (US 6,181,937) further in view of the applicants' admitted prior art (AAPA).

For claim 1, Chow et al. disclose automatic service selection feature for

neighborhood residential cordless service, comprising:

(a)   receiving a signaling system seven (SS7) message in response to a

telephony related action performed by a target end user to which other end users are

subscribed with the presence server (figure 1, reference H-NSP145-1)(figure 5a,

reference step a, col. 17, line 58 to col. 18, line 19); and

However, Chow et al. do not expressly disclose:

(b)   determining, based on the SS7 message, whether presence registration

processing is required;

(c)   in response to determining that presence registration processing is required, automatically generating a presence registration message including presence information usable by the presence server for automatically indicating to the end users who are subscribe to the target end user with the presence server a presence status for the target end user, wherein the presence server comprises a server that manages presence information for a collection of entities and subscription to those entities; and

(d)   transmitting the presence registration message to the presence server over an IP network.

In an analogous art, Joensuu discloses:

(b)   determining, based on the SS7 message, whether presence registration processing is required for the target end user (col. 2, lines 24-27).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the determining, based on the SS7 message, whether presence registration processing is required for the target end user, and would have applied Joensuu's VMSC 108 in Chow et al.'s MSC 178. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use Joensuu's method for avoiding unnecessary signaling in a cellular communication system in Chow et al.'s automatic service selection feature for neighborhood residential cordless service with the motivation being to provide a location updating procedure with the HLR (col. 2, lines 29-30).

Furthermore, Chow et al. in view of Joensuu do not expressly disclose:

(c)   in response to determining that presence registration processing is required, automatically generating a presence registration message including presence

information usable by the presence server for automatically indicating to the end users

who are subscribe to the target end user with the presence server a presence status for

the target end user, wherein the presence server comprises a server that manages

presence information for a collection of entities and subscription to those entities; and

(d)   transmitting the presence registration message to the presence server

over an IP network.

The AAPA discloses:

(c)   in response to determining that presence registration processing is

required, automatically generating a presence registration message including presence

information usable by the presence server (figure 1, reference 102) for automatically

indicating to the end users (figure 1, reference 100) who are subscribe to the target end

user with the presence server (figure 1, reference 102) a presence status for the target

end user, wherein the presence server comprises a server that manages presence

information for a collection of entities and subscription to those entities (page 2, lines

10-20, and page 3, lines 17-19); and

(d)   transmitting the presence registration message to the presence server

over an IP network (figure 1, reference IP Network).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the response to determining that

presence registration processing is required, and would have applied the AAPA's

presence server 102 in Chow et al.'s H-NSP 145-1. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the AAPA in

Chow et al.'s automatic service selection feature for neighborhood residential cordless

service with the motivation being performing registration and subscription services

(page 2, lines 20-22).

For claim 2, Chow et al. disclose a PSTN telephone to initiate a call from the

target end user to the called party telephone number and the signaling system seven

message is an IAM message (figure 5a, col. 17, lines 58-61).

For claim 6, Chow et al. disclose wherein automatically generating a presence

registration message includes automatically generating a presence protocol message

(col. 18, lines 11-16).

For claims 22, 30 and 31, Chow et al. disclose automatic service selection

feature for neighborhood residential cordless service, comprising:

(a)   a communication module for receiving an SS7 message relating to a

target end user to which other end users are subscribed with the presence server

(figure 1, reference H-NSP145-1)(figure 5a, reference step a, col. 17, line 58 to col. 18,

line 19); and

(b)   a presence server message generator for, if the communication module

determines that presence registration processing is required, for receiving a copy of the

SS7 message (col. 18, lines 11-16).

However, Chow et al. do not expressly disclose for determining whether

presence registration processing is required for the SS7 message, and for automatically

generating a presence registration message including presence information usable by

the presence server for automatically indicating to the end users subscribed to the

target end user with the presence server a presence status for the target end user,

wherein the presence server message generator is adapted to forward the presence

registration message to the presence server.

In an analogous art, Joensuu discloses for determining whether presence

registration processing is required for the SS7 message (col. 2, lines 31-39).

Joensuu discloses a presence server database operatively associated with the

presence server message generator for receiving the presence-server-compatible

message and for updating the presence information in response to the presence-server-

compatible message (col. 2, lines 31-40 as set forth in claim 30), wherein the presence

server database is located internal to the presence registration and routing node (col. 2,

lines 31-40 as set forth in claim 31).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the determining whether presence

registration processing is required for the SS7 message, and would have applied

Joensuu's VMSC 108 in Chow et al.'s MSC 178. Therefore, it would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use Joensuu's method

for avoiding unnecessary signaling in a cellular communication system in Chow et al.'s

automatic service selection feature for neighborhood residential cordless service with

the motivation being to provide a location updating procedure with the HLR (col. 2, lines

29-30).

Furthermore, Chow et al. in view of Joensuu do not expressly disclose for

automatically generating a presence registration message including presence

information usable by the presence server for automatically indicating to the end users

subscribed to the target end user with the presence server a presence status for the

target end user, wherein the presence server message generator is adapted to forward the presence registration message to the presence server.

The AAPA discloses:

for automatically generating a presence registration message including presence information usable by the presence server for automatically indicating to the end users subscribed to the target end user with the presence server a presence status for the target end user, wherein the presence server message generator is adapted to forward the presence registration message to the presence server (page 2, lines 10-20, and page 3, lines 17-19).

One skilled in the art would have recognized theautomatically generating a presence registration message including presence information usable by the presence server for automatically indicating to the end users subscribed to the target end user with the presence server a presence status for the target end user, and would have applied the AAPA's presence server 102 in Chow et al.'s H-NSP 145-1. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the AAPA in Chow et al.'s automatic service selection feature for neighborhood residential cordless service with the motivation being performing registration and subscription services (page 2, lines 20-22).

For claim 23, Chow et al. disclose an advanced database communication module for encapsulating the presence registration message in an IP packet and transmitting the IP packet to a presence server over an IP network (col. 18, lines 17-19).

For claim 25, Chow et al. disclose wherein the presence registration message is a presence protocol message (col. 18, lines 11-16).

For claim 27, Chow et al. disclose wherein the SS7 message is an ISDN user part (ISUP) message (col. 17, line 60).

For claim 28, Chow et al. disclose wherein the SS7 message is a transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) message (col. 18, line 14).

For claim 32, Chow et al. disclose wherein the presence server database is located external to the presence registration and routing node (col. 18 lines 11-12).

For claim 33, Chow et al. disclose wherein the presence server message generator Is adapted to receive presence queries, forward the presence queries to a presence server database, and receive responses from the presence server database (col. 18 lines 9-12).

For claim 61, Chow et al. disclose routing the SS7 message to its intended destination (col. 18, lines 11-19).

For claim 62, Chow et al. disclose wherein the communication module is adapted to route the SS7 message to its intended destination (col. 8, lines 11-19).

For claim 63, Chow et al. disclose wherein the telephony related action comprises activation of the end user's mobile telephone and wherein the presence information indicates that the target end user is currently reachable to receive messaging protocol communications via the target end user's mobile telephone (col. 18, lines 9-19).

For claim 64, Chow et al. disclose wherein the telephony related action comprises entering a predetermined code via the target end user's wireline telephone and wherein the presence information indicates that the target end user is currently reachable via the end user's wireline telephone (col. 17, lines 58-66).

For claim 65, Chow et al. disclose wherein steps (a)-(e) are performed at an SS7 signal transfer point capable of transferring SS7 Signaling messages between SS7 signaling links (col. 18 lines 9-14).

For claim 69, Chow et al. disclose wherein the communication module includes SS7 signal transfer functionality for transferring SS7 signaling messages between SS7 signaling links (col. 18 lines 9-14).

For claim 79, Chow et al. disclose automatic service selection feature for neighborhood residential cordless service, comprising:

(a)   receiving a signaling system seven (SS7) message in response to a telephony related action performed by a target end user to which other end users are subscribed with the presence server, wherein the SS7 message comprisesan ISDN user part (ISUP) message (figure 1, reference H-NSP145-1)(figure 5a, reference step a, col. 17, line 58 to col. 18, line 19); and

However, Chow et al. do not expressly disclose:

(b)   determining, based on the SS7 message, whether presence registration processing is required;

(c)   in response to determining that presence registration processing is required, automatically generating a presence registration message including presence

information usable by the presence server for automatically indicating to the end users
who are subscribe to the target end user with the presence server a presence status for
the target end user; and

(d)   transmitting the presence registration message to the presence server
over an IP network.

In an analogous art, Joensuu discloses:

(b)   determining, based on the SS7 message, whether presence registration
processing is required for the target end user (col. 2, lines 24-27).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the determining, based on the SS7
message, whether presence registration processing is required for the target end user,
and would have applied Joensuu's VMSC 108 in Chow et al.'s MSC 178. Therefore, it
would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to
use Joensuu's method for avoiding unnecessary signaling in a cellular communication
system in Chow et al.'s automatic service selection feature for neighborhood residential
cordless service with the motivation being to provide a location updating procedure with
the HLR (col. 2, lines 29-30).

Furthermore, Chow et al. in view of Joensuu do not expressly disclose:

(c)   in response to determining that presence registration processing is
required, automatically generating a presence registration message including presence
information usable by the presence server for automatically indicating to the end users
who are subscribe to the target end user with the presence server a presence status for
the target end user; and

(d)   transmitting the presence registration message to the presence server over an IP network.

The AAPA discloses:

(c)   in response to determining that presence registration processing is required, automatically generating a presence registration message including presence information usable by the presence server (figure 1, reference 102) for automatically indicating to the end users (figure 1, reference 100) who are subscribe to the target end user with the presence server (figure 1, reference 102) a presence status for the target end user (page 2, lines 10-20, and page 3, lines 17-19); and

(d)   transmitting the presence registration message to the presence server over an IP network (figure 1, reference IP Network).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the in response to determining that presence registration processing is required, and would have applied the AAPA's presence server 102 in Chow et al.'s H-NSP 145-1. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the AAPA in Chow et al.'s automatic service selection feature for neighborhood residential cordless service with the motivation being performing registration and subscription services (page 2, lines 20-22).

6.   Claims 5, 29, 42-43, 45-47, 71 and 75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chow et al. (US 6,470,179) in view of the applicants' admitted prior art (AAPA).

For claim 5, Chow et al. disclose automatic service selection feature for neighborhood residential cordless service, comprising:

(a)   receiving a signaling system seven 7 (SS7) message in response to a telephony related action performed by a target end user (figure 5a, reference step a, col. 17, line 58 to col. 18, line 19), wherein the telephony-related action is the activation or change in location of a mobile telephone handset and the SS7 message is a message for updating the status of the target end user in at least one of a home location register (HLR) and a visitor location register (VLR) (figure 4a, reference step c, col. 15, line 67 to col. 16, line 9);

(b)   intercepting the SS7 message, extracting information from the SS7 message (col. 17, lines 59-61), and using the information extracted from the SS7 message to update presence protocol information for the target end user with the presence server (figure 4a, reference step c, col. 15, line 67 to col. 16, line 9).

However, Chow et al. do not expressly disclose:

wherein the presence server comprises a server that manages presence information for a collection of entities and subscription to those entities, the presence information including information usable by the presence server for automatically indicating to end users who are subscribed to the target end user a presence status for the target end user.

The AAPA discloses:

wherein the presence server (figure 1, reference 102) comprises a server that manages presence information for a collection of entities and subscription to those

entities, the presence information including information usable by the presence server

for automatically indicating to end users (figure 1, reference 100) who are subscribed to

the target end user a presence status for the target end user (page 2, lines 10-20, and

page 3, lines 17-19).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the wherein the presence server

comprises a server that manages presence information for a collection of entities and

subscription to those entities, and would have applied the AAPA's presence server 102

in Chow et al.'s H-NSP 145-1. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the AAPA in Chow et al.'s automatic

service selection feature for neighborhood residential cordless service with the

motivation being performing registration and subscription services (page 2, lines 20-22).

For claim 29, Chow et al. disclose automatic service selection feature for

neighborhood residential cordless service, comprising:

(a)   a communication module for receiving an SS7 message from an SS7

network (figure 5a, reference step a, col. 17 lines 58-64); and

(b)   a presence server message for generating, based on the SS7 message, a

presence-server-comparable message for updating presence information regarding the

target end user, in a presence server presence (figure 4a, col. 15, line 66 to col. 16, line

9).

However, Chow et al. do not expressly disclose:

the presence information including a presence status for the target end user,

wherein the presence server message generator is adapted to forward the presence-

server-compatible message to the presence server, and wherein the presence server

comprises a server that manages presence information for a collection of entities and

subscription to those entities.

The AAPA discloses:

the presence information including a presence status for the target end user,

wherein the presence server message generator is adapted to forward the presence-

server-compatible message to the presence server, and wherein the presence server

comprises a server that manages presence information for a collection of entities and

subscription to those entities (page 2, lines 10-20, and page 3, lines 17-19).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the the presence information

including a presence status for the target end user, and would have applied the AAPA's

presence server 102 in Chow et al.'s H-NSP 145-1. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the AAPA in

Chow et al.'s automatic service selection feature for neighborhood residential cordless

service with the motivation being performing registration and subscription services

(page 2, lines 20-22).

For claim 42, Chow et al. disclose automatic service selection feature for

neighborhood residential cordless service, comprising:

(a)   receiving a signaling system seven (SS7) message in response to a

telephony related action performed by a target end user (figure 5a, reference step a,

col. 17, line 58 to col. 18, line 19); and

(b)   in response to receiving the SS7 message, formulating a message for updating presence information regarding the target end user managed by a presence server (figure 4a, reference step c, col. 15, line 66 to col. 16, line 9).

However, Chow et al. do not expressly disclose:

the presence information including information usable by the presence server for automatically indicating to end users subscribed to the target end user with the presence server a presence status for the target end user, wherein the presence server comprises a server that manages presence information for a collection of entities and subscription to those entities; and

(c)   transmitting the IP message to the presence over an IP network

The AAPA discloses:

the presence information including information usable by the presence server for automatically indicating to end users subscribed to the target end user with the presence server a presence status for the target end user, wherein the presence server comprises a server that manages presence information for a collection of entities and subscription to those entities (page 2, lines 10-20, and page 3, lines 17-19); and

(c)   transmitting the IP message to the presence over an IP network (figure 1, reference IP Network).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the presence information including information usable by the presence server for automatically indicating to end users subscribed to the target end user with the presence server a presence status for the target end user, and would have applied the AAPA's presence server 102 in Chow et

al.'s H-NSP 145-1. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention, to use the AAPA in Chow et al.'s automatic service

selection feature for neighborhood residential cordless service with the motivation being

performing registration and subscription services (page 2, lines 20-22).

For claim 43, Chow et al. disclose wherein the telephony-related action includes

dialing a called party telephone number utilizing a PSTN telephone to initiate a call from

the target end user to the called party telephone number and the signaling system

seven message is an IAM message (figure 5a, step a, col. 58-61).

For claim 45, Chow et al. disclose wherein the SS7 message is a transaction

capabilities application part (TCAP) message containing presence information for the

target end user (col. 18 line 14).

For claim 46, Chow et al. disclose wherein the telephony-related action is the

activation of a mobile telephone handset and the SS7 message is a message for

updating the status of the target end user in at least one of a home location register

(HLR) and a visitor location register (VLR)(col. 15, line 66 to col. 16, line 9).

For claim 47, Chow et al. disclose wherein formulating an IP message includes

formulating a presence protocol message (col. 18, line 17).

For claim 71, Chow et al. disclose wherein steps (a)-(e) are performed at an SS7

signal transfer point capable of transferring SS7 Signaling messages between SS7

signaling links (col. 18 lines 9-14).

For claim 75, Chow et al. disclose wherein steps (a)-(e) are performed at an SS7

signal transfer point capable of transferring SS7 Signaling messages between SS7

signaling links (col. 18 lines 9-14).

7.   Claims 3-4, 7-10, 24, 26, 34, 66 and 70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Chow et al. (US 6,470,179) in view of Joensuu (US 6,181,937)

and the applicants' admitted prior art (AAPA) further in view of Lamb et al. (US

6,747,970).

For claims 3, 7-9, 24, 26, 34, 66 and 70, Chow et al. in view of Joensuu and the

AAPA do not expressly disclose wherein the telephony-related action includes entering

DTMF digits using a PSTN telephone handset after a call has been established, the

DTMF digits forming a code for instructing an end office to formulate the SS7 message.

In an analogous art, Lamb et al. disclose wherein the telephony-related action includes

entering DTMF digits using a PSTN telephone handset after a call has been

established, the DTMF digits forming a code for instructing an end office to formulate

the SS7 message (col. 9, lines 6-7).

Lamb et al. disclose wherein automatically generating a presence registration

message includes automatically generating a session initiation protocol (SIP) message

(col. 43, line 2 as set forth in claim 7), wherein automatically generating a presence

registration message includes automatically generating an instant messaging and

presence protocol (IMPP) message (col. 45, line 10-11 as set forth in claim 8), in

response to receiving the SS7 message, sending a second message to an accounting

and billing system (col. 14, lines 52-61 as set forth in claim 9), wherein the presence

registration message is a session initiation protocol (SIP) message (col. 43, line 2 as set

forth in claim 24), wherein the presence registration message is an instant messaging

and presence protocol (IMPP) message (col. 45, line 10-11 as set forth in claim 26), (a)

means for generating an accounting message based on at least one of the SS7

message received by the communication module and the presence- server-compatible

message; and (b) an accounting and billing system for storing accounting information

based on the accounting message (col. 14, lines 52-61 as set forth in claim 34), wherein

the presence information includes information usable by the users subscribed to the

target end user for contacting the target end user via an instant messaging protocol (col.

45, line 10-11 as set forth in claim 66), wherein the message protocol comprises an

instant messaging protocol (col. 45, line 10-11 as set forth in claim 70).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the wherein the telephony-related

action includes entering DTMF digits using a PSTN telephone handset after a call has

been established, the DTMF digits forming a code for instructing an end office to

formulate the SS7 message, and would have applied Lamb et al.'s DTMF tones in

Chow et al.'s MSC 178. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention, to use Lamb et al.'s method and apparatus for

providing communications services between connectionless and connection-oriented

networks in Chow et al.'s automatic service selection feature for neighborhood

residential cordless service with the motivation being to establish public telephone

system call connection (col. 9 line 7).

For claim 4, Chow et al. disclose wherein the SS7 message is a transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) message containing presence information for the target end user (col. 18, line 14).

For claim 10, Chow et al. disclose wherein the second message is a copy of the SS7 message (col. 18 lines 9-11).

8.   Claims 44, 48-50, 72 and 76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chow et al. (US 6,470,179) in view of the applicants' admitted prior art (AAPA) further in view of Lamb et al. (US 6,747,970).

For claims 44, 48-50, 72 and 76, Chow et al. in view of the AAPA do not expressly disclose wherein the telephony-related action includes entering DTMF digits using a PSTN telephone handset after a call has been established, the DTMF digits forming a code for instructing an end office to formulate the SS7 message. In an analogous art, Lamb et al. disclose wherein the telephony-related action includes entering DTMF digits using a PSTN telephone handset after a call has been established, the DTMF digits forming a code for instructing an end office to formulate the SS7 message (col. 9, lines 6-7).

Lamb et al. disclose wherein formulating an IP message includes formulating a session initiation protocol (SIP) message (col. 43, line 2 as set forth in claim 48), wherein formulating an IP message includes formulating an instant messaging and presence protocol (IMPP) message (col. 45, line 10-11 as set forth in claim 49), generating an accounting message in response to at least one of the SS7 message and the IP message and forwarding the accounting message to an accounting and billing

subsystem (col. 14, lines 52-61 as set forth in claim 50), wherein the presence

information includes information usable by the users subscribed to the target end user

for contacting the target end user via an instant message protocol (col. 45, line 10-11 as

set forth in claim 72), and wherein the presence information includes information usable

by the users subscribed to the target end user for contacting the target end user via an

instant message protocol (col. 45, line 10-11 as set forth in claim 76).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the wherein the telephony-related

action includes entering DTMF digits using a PSTN telephone handset after a call has

been established, the DTMF digits forming a code for instructing an end office to

formulate the SS7 message, and would have applied Lamb et al.'s DTMF tones in

Chow et al.'s MSC 178. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention, to use Lamb et al.'s method and apparatus for

providing communications services between connectionless and connection-oriented

networks in Chow et al.'s automatic service selection feature for neighborhood

residential cordless service with the motivation being to establish public telephone

system call connection (col. 9, line 7).

9.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to TOAN D. NGUYEN whose telephone number is

(571)272-3153. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:00AM-4:30PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Mr. Huy Vu can be reached on 571-272-3155. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/T. D. N./
Examiner, Art Unit 2616

/Huy D. Vu/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2616